

WOMEN PLAN TO OBTAIN INDIRECT REPRESENTATION

The Women's Constitutional Committee Launches a Movement to Insert Women Into the Personal of the Constitutional Convention and Thus Secure Civic Authority in Part as an Opening Wedge for Full Suffrage.

C. Watson, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Miss Mary Wood.

At a later meeting a definite campaign was outlined and the work begun.

"All we ask is a maximum of five delegates out of 168," said Miss Lowenstein, "three Senatorial and two at large, or a minimum of three delegates, two Senatorial and one at large. Our plan is to have one Republican, one Democrat and one Progressive delegate, and, if possible, to have the name of all three women appear on each party ticket."

Party Leaders Favor Scheme.

"We are now in communication with the party leaders, and out of twelve Democrat and Republican leaders, one-half of whom are opposed to suffrage, ten have expressed themselves in favor of women delegates."

"If the parties endorse our request, our problem will be simple; if not, we will hold our own convention early in the fall and plan an independent campaign. We expect, however, to have the co-operation of the different parties."

"Practically every woman on the executive committee is eligible to act as a delegate on a record of achievement, and other women whose names naturally suggest themselves are Miss Pauline Goldmark, head of the industrial board,

and Miss Mary E. Dreier, factory investigator."

"One great advantage to be gained by having women delegates," said Miss Frances C. Kellor, "is that it is a particular and definite educational way to get men to have the right attitude toward women. Personally, I believe the way to get suffrage is for women to work with men. It also will open a new way to establish cordial relations between men and women in other fields."

That the state, as well as women, will be the gainer if women help in the revision of the constitution, is the opinion of Miss Lillian D. Wald.

Matter of Efficient Government.

"We are not asking—we are offering to give," she said. "If a new constitution is to be devised at the convention, it is proper that women should present their views."

"It is a question of governmental efficiency. The most experienced people should be called on to contribute in this important document, which affects the men, women and children of the state."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, president of the Woman's Suffrage party of New York City, believes that what is put into the constitution is not so important as what is taken out.

Would Remove Impediments.

"I think if the word 'male' were taken out of the constitution it

would be a most effective revision. We want no disqualification because of sex. I would not favor putting in a suffrage plank, or the minimum wage or any such subjects, which I think should be controlled by statutory law."

"Under the old election law I think it would have been an easy matter to elect women delegates, but under the present primary law I do not know, as even the political parties are uncertain about what they can do."

Choices an Important Point.

"If women are to be delegates, one vitally important thing is that absolutely the right women are selected."

While the leaders of nearly all the organizations are in the committee of 200, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, moving spirit of the Woman's Political Union, disapproves the plan.

"I do not think anything can turn us back," said Mrs. Blatch, "but I do not think that this move will help us any. The suffrage part of the constitution is unfair, but all the other big, broad principles of the constitution apply to women as well as to men."

"If women go as delegates to the constitutional convention, some of the questions which cause contention will come up, like the recall and

the initiative and referendum.

Sees Danger in the Idea.

"We are aiming to get votes for women, not to take sides on issues. If women are willing to go and be silent, well and good, but if they have to take sides on questions that arise, they would be considered unfit by the party which they opposed."

"The principal reason for opposition, however, is that the technique of legislation is not very safe in the hands of women. If there are women members of the constitutional convention, when we try to approach men in regard to this or that question they will refer us to our women delegates, who are not at all conversant with legislation. Women delegates will be played off against us, and we will not have the influence of the powerful men in our behalf."

A constitution for babies is what Miss Florence Guernsey, president of the City Federation of Clubs, would like to have if she could revise the present document.

"Times change, conditions change," said Miss Guernsey, "but our obligation to the babies is always the same. I think the constitution should be on broad, general principles, and if there are to be any specific provisions they should be to save the baby."

Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Commis-

ARE WOMEN PEOPLE?

By ALICE DUER MILLER

OUR OWN VERSION.

Better Babies, Better Mothers, Fathers could not be improved upon.

I pledge to be the baby's friend,
Let everybody note;
Clean air, clean clothes, clean food he'll get
When mother gets the vote.

—AGGIE.

SOMEWHAT DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.

We regret to record another outbreak of militancy, with the destruction of property belonging to innocent outsiders.

Last night, shouting "Taxation without representation is tyranny!" a band of fanatics, disguised as Indians, threw into Boston Harbor 342 chests of tea, valued at \$18,000.

Public sympathy has been completely alienated by this act of vandalism and their cause put back fifty years.

"Asquith Keeps Promise."—Headline in "The New York Evening Post."

An almost unprecedented occurrence.

WE THOUGHT WOMEN WERE CITIZENS, MR. CHAIRMAN.

"We are here," said Mr. Osborn at the recent gathering of Democrats, "to fulfill the spirit of a statute intended to place within the hands of every citizen his share in the duties and power of government."

TWIXT CASH AND CHIVALRY.

The policemen of Denmark are threatening to strike because the new policewomen are started at a higher salary than they.

GOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHARITY, BUT HOW ABOUT THE HOME?

A committee of the Louisiana Legislature has reported favorably on a bill to amend the state constitution so as to enable women to sit on educational and charitable boards.

WHY WE OPPOSE VOTES FOR MEN.

In Italy, a manhood suffrage country, strikers have burnt down two railway stations.

In Montana, a manhood suffrage state, federal troops have had to be called in to keep order in the mines.

In New York State the factory and fire regulations are found to be so much at variance that it is impossible to obey both.

We are not blaming these misguided though probably conscientious men, but could anything show more clearly that they are out of their natural sphere?

MAN'S PLACE IS THE ARMORY.

ANY SEWING CIRCLE WILL TELL THEM ABOUT IT.

A French chasseur has been deprived of his leave because he shaved his mustache, "an effeminate fashion," which his colonel disapproves. When will men learn to be manly?

INTERNATIONAL REACTIONARIES.

Twenty-eight countries voted yes and four voted no on the proposal to allow women to take part in the Olympic Games.

Those voting no were France, Turkey, Japan and the United States.

THE ENEMIES WE MAKE.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, is reported to have cheered when the State Democratic Convention failed to endorse woman suffrage.

Senator Overman was one of the bitterest opponents to the Child's Welfare Bureau, although it appeared that he did not know how many hours children were allowed legally to work in his own state.

Questioned on this subject in the United States Senate on January 24, 1912, he said:

"I do not remember. They (the hours) have been reduced lately. It is ten hours, I think. I am not sure."

USEFUL RECIPE.

It has been generally found that the best way to keep women out of high salaried civil service positions is to advertise the examinations as open to men only.

A very naughty girl, I ween.

Was Arabella T. McPherson:
When nurse said: "There's a little queen,"
She said: "I'd rather be a person."



MISS CORNELIA BRYCE.
Treasurer, Woman's Constitutional Committee.



MISS MARY GARRETT HAY.
Executive Member Woman's Constitutional Committee.

A MOVEMENT to send women as delegates to the constitutional convention of 1915 has been started by the Woman's Constitutional Committee, which is composed of 200 of the most prominent women in social and civic work in New York State.

While it is not a suffrage movement, according to the committee, but a broader one which contemplates the protecting of all the rights of women, the plans provide for the voice of women in a revision of the State Constitution, which denies the ballot to woman. If success is achieved, there will be five women delegates at the convention. Through them will be carried out the aim of the committee as set forth by it:

"To secure for the women of this state, who are working for social and civic betterment, a voice in the formation of the fundamental law under which such work is done."

To Be Chosen on Records.

A special law passed by the Legislature last year provided for the convention, to be held in April, 1915.

The delegates to this convention are to be elected at the regular election on November 3, 1914.

Delegates are to be selected on records of achievement. If any woman is chosen it will be the first opportunity women have had to become a known quantity in governmental affairs in this state.

Make Plans at a Dinner.

The idea of giving to women a voice in the convention, which will form the fundamental laws governing their activities during the next twenty years, originated about six weeks ago at a dinner given by Miss Cornelia E. Bryce. This plan being considered the most effective way of accomplishing permanent results, the committee of 200 was organized, and the following officers elected:

Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, executive secretary; Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, vice-chairman; Miss Anne Rhodes, secretary; executive committee, Mrs. Frank H. Bliss, Miss Pauline Goldmark, Miss Florence Guernsey, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Miss Grace C. Strachan, Miss Lucy

sioner of Correction, believes that sending women delegates to the convention would prove highly beneficial.

"For many years women have occupied subordinate government positions," said Dr. Davis, "and often have actually carried on the work from one administration to another. Many women are well fitted to give valuable practical advice to the law-makers, as they always have been interested in all broad humanitarian movements."

Blamed by Both Sides.

"I am not conservative nor extremely radical, therefore I generally get blamed by both sides, but I am willing to lend my name to any legitimate method of work to obtain suffrage."

"I think the constitution should contain no details—only fundamental principles which shall declare for equal legislation and equal protection."

Miss Cornelia E. Bryce believes that the state constitution is a document of vital importance to every

woman, and affects materially the women investors.

"The women of the state have tremendous financial interests at stake," said Miss Bryce. "Their funds are heavily invested in the industrial activities, the transportation facilities, the public utilities and every conceivable kind of enterprise in the state, yet they have no voice in the legislation."

"Statistics compiled by 'The Wall Street Journal' show that in 252 railway and industrial corporations there are 310,000 women shareholders. Other statistics show that 40 per cent of the New York Central securities and 33 1-3 per cent of the Steel Trust securities are owned by women."

"It has long been said that women own stock only by inheritance, but to-day many women are earning big money and investing on their own initiative."

"These financial women pioneers, of course, represent but a small class of women, but in some way or other the state constitution affects the rights of every woman."

A WOMAN IS TARRYTOWN'S MOST COURAGEOUS INHABITANT

Mrs. Charles J. Gould Dared the Enmity of Her Neighbors by Giving Haven to I. W. W. Agitators

TO BE great, it has been said, is to be misunderstood. The same fate, it may be added, is the penalty of being just, if we may draw conclusions from the experience of Mrs. Charles Judson Gould, of Tarrytown, in giving practical expression to her conviction that true justice is hearing fully all sides of any case. She paid the penalty, but without regret or retreating from her position, for besides her sense of fairness she has a courage such as only an unprejudiced person can have.

If you lived on a beautiful estate in beautiful Westchester County and had earned the love and regard of your neighbors, would it not take more than an ordinary issue to make you risk all this peace and comfort and seclusion? And yet Mrs. Gould dared the united and unfavorable sentiment of Tarrytown when she openly gave haven to the Socialists and I. W. W. enthusiasts who invaded the village to protest against the Colorado strike situation and John D. Rockefeller's attitude and to wrestle with the question of what free speech really was.

ANCIENT DECORUM SHOCKED.

When Mrs. Gould learned of the refusal of the town authorities to permit free speech to the strike "mourners" she arose in gentle indignation and asked what on earth was to be gained by shutting one's ears to the arguments of the other fellow. The "mourners," you remember, were certain indignant folk who waited with ostentation on Broadway in the vicinity of the Rockefeller offices in order to keep the Colorado situation vividly before

him. But they were not welcomed in Tarrytown, and the decorum of the ancient village was shocked. The citizens refused to permit the agitators to speak in the streets and would not even allow them to "hire a hall."

"Hasn't the Constitution settled it?" said Mrs. Gould to a reporter yesterday. And isn't it medieval to prohibit people from talking peaceably? When Mr. Upton Sinclair came to me I was prepared to ask him to use my Greek Theatre. He is a very mild man, is he not? He was to talk on 'Free Speech.' As I thought it would be interesting I asked many of my friends to attend, but most of them, naturally, had made their plans and were unable to attend. But we had a fair assemblage."

AN INDISCREET TALK.

The theatre is set in a delightful natural amphitheatre. "On the top row stood the town committee, gravely discussing the situation," said Mrs. Gould. "They seemed favorably inclined toward Mr. Sinclair, but I imagine they were afraid of the unprogressive mass of our townspeople. Many of our neighbors have not been awakened in the slightest degree and some are not very well educated."

"The meeting made a very pretty picture. It was a sparkling day. These pillars and all the trees form, I think, an exceptionally fine background. The entire theatre was covered with beautiful long-stemmed daisies. A dear little girl picked daisies all around this bench, where Mr. Sinclair stood while he was talking. I hope she did not disturb him,



MRS. CHARLES J. GOULD AND HER GREEK THEATRE WHERE THE I. W. W. SPEAKERS HELD THEIR MEETING.

for he talked most interestingly. "A Mr. Wolff, who, I am told, is a poet and a sculptor, talked rather

indiscreetly for a short time. I feel a great pity for him, for he has a fine and sensitive face which clearly

shows how unfitted he is for warfare. I wish I might show him the beauty of the 'soft answer.'

"My reason for asking Mr. Sinclair to speak here was that I thought he should be allowed to

"I Only Took the Constitution Literally", She Says, "and Put Into Effect My Belief In Justice"

speak when he wished—he or any one who does not use violence. Violence is a sign of retrogression, whether enacted by soldiers, I. W. W.'s or militants, and therefore is wrong. But how on earth are people to understand each other if they will die, perhaps at about the time when we find that the poor are no longer with us. I expect that with greatest confidence."

"I am not in sympathy with the 'mourners' in their denunciation of Mr. Rockefeller. It may be that Mr. Rockefeller has not acted wisely, perhaps, still he has held bravely to what he thinks is the right. I should not jump to hasty decisions and to censure. He is a good man. We have been friends for many years, and I know his mistakes are due to certain obsolete standards and pride in upholding them."

"Besides, it is for the government to decide matters and not for the mob. Mob's spell warfare, and I feel surprise at each quiver of the monster, for I always imagine it has been long dead. Some day, though, it will die, perhaps at about the time when we find that the poor are no longer with us. I expect that with greatest confidence."

PROTESTS FROM NEIGHBORS.

"I understand," said the reporter, "that you are to permit another meeting here in spite of the opposition of your neighbors. Is that true?"

"I have changed my mind," said Mrs. Gould. "You know, I received numbers of petitions and letters, signed and unsigned. Naturally I had to investigate, for I desired to

understand their point of view, a knowledge of the opinions of both sides being necessary to justice. I learned that the heart of one of my neighbors would break if any disturbance should take place here. She is a dear old lady, and as I wouldn't for the world break her heart I have decided to retire from the battle."

"This bit of politics is a pleasant occupation for me just now, but I do wish the one part of the world were not so pig-headedly stanch in upholding its traditions and the rest so new and violent and incoherent."

ASHAMED OF TOWNSPEOPLE.

"I am in favor of free speech not merely because the Constitution legalizes it nor because of its obvious justice, but because it always seems so much wiser to permit people to talk over their troubles. An amiable discussion is usually of service to both parties. When we resort to violence, to invectives, to acrid personalities we abuse the right of free speech, obscure the issue, thus hurting ourselves more than any one else. For that reason the I. W. W.'s have my sympathy. There must be some sweet kernel at the heart of their philosophy, but the people at large seem not to have grasped any meaning at all from the mass of their incoherent shoutings. If they might talk quietly and were quietly permitted to talk, something of benefit might be gained on all sides."

"That was my sole reason for asking the Free Speech League to hold its meeting here. I was ashamed of the action of my townspeople in the matter, and could find no valid reason for their action."